



Valérie Devon

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

Oradour, Vincent Reynouard
answer to Manuel Valls

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Thanks Mr. Valls, you gave a beautiful tribute to Oradour revisionists. Indeed, when something is really insignificant, one doesn't speak about it; one doesn't care about it; one leaves the partisans of this insignificance fuss alone in their corner. But, yesterday, during the commemorations of the 70th anniversary of Oradour's tragedy, you stated: *"There would be nothing worse than choosing the comfort in eclipse what happened.[...] [...]and there is worse: the revisionists, the nostalgics of the Collaboration, the small poisonous agitators of the Memory."*

I have the audacity to believe Mr. Valls, that in pronouncing those words, you thought about me too. It's especially the expression: *"small agitators"*, which convinced me. Because it's true that I am a *"small"* one. Indeed, who's listening to my voice after all? Maybe some thousands, nothing more. It suffices to consult my YouTube channel to realize it. My videos never exceed 5,000 views. Some will answer that on YouTube, my first video on this subject appears in third position with 40,000 views. Yes... but far behind another one which globally defends the German guilt thesis and makes 6 times better; without counting the Martyred Village and its Memory's Center which are annually visited by more than 300,000 persons; without any surprises the Memory's Center propose a pedagogical place, allowing to receive and catechize the students visiting the Martyred Village; countless is the amount of educational institutions organizing Memory's travels to Oradour; whole classes from the primary to the secondary are brought there periodically; even students from Germany, England, or Czech Republic; even teenagers from Wallis and Futuna were entitled, while in France, to visit this place of Memory.



Thus, in terms of audience, the revisionists don't carry much weight in comparison. But, yesterday, you mentioned them! Which proves that the revisionists obsess the powerful and their memory's keepers. Why?

Well, because the truth, even whispered, scared the liars, especially when their baloneys are clumsy. The Oradour's official thesis, is so deceitful, that it's impossible to deliver it, even in a summarized way, without falling into falsehood or contradiction. Do you want an example Mr Valls? Well, there it is.

It's a short report broadcasted yesterday on M6 channel: *"In the middle of these ruins was a tormented place in which a group of men was slaughtered, and burned by the Nazis. This is June 10, 1944, the Das Reich division, one of the 38, SS units, is crossing France to get to Normandy where the Landing already took place. Coming from Montauban, two days earlier, the SS committed attacks and assassinations, resulting in 99 hanged in Tulle, and as much in Limoges."*

Let's say it clearly, the alleged 99 hanged of Limoges are pure invention. And as for those in Tulle, it's completely false to present them as victims of an *"attack"*. They were victims of retaliations organized by German military authorities, after the assassination in terrible conditions of 40 German soldiers. The historians have documents on that question, including the public posters explaining the reasons of this retaliations.

Indeed, it's necessary to know that on June 7th 1944, believing that the Liberation was imminent, the Resistants of the region attacked the German garrison of Tulle, and temporarily took control of the city. But the intervention of the Das Reich, two days later, overturned the situation. It was during the city reoccupation, that 40 corpses atrociously mutilated were discovered. I made a personal inquiry which allowed me to speak with an Alsatian, who at the time, belonged to the Das Reich and took care of the corpses removal. He told the horror of the situation. Some soldiers had their sexual parts sectioned and placed into their mouth.



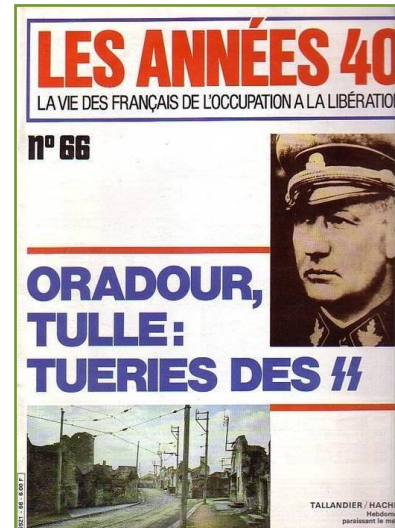
Well, I'm fully aware that, in the other camp, since 1944, those bestial murders are denied. Those terrible wounds seen on German soldiers are attributed, to grenades that the soldiers were about to launch and which would have exploded, under the defensive shots of the Resistants (**Historama, August 1977, p.39, col.A**). According to the common version, the surrounded Germans would have simulated a surrender, leaving their retrenchment building with a white flag; but then, they would have launched grenades. ←

This thesis hurts the common sens. Because we don't really see what could expect those 40 Germans, only armed with few grenades, in a city controlled by hundreds of armed Resistants. They wouldn't have gone very far... On the contrary, their only hope was to surrender, or waiting in hope for reinforcement. But, simulate a surrender and then, *"rush in like maniacs"*, as some says, was the foolish strategy to adopt, resulting only in a certain and a short time death. I note by the way, that in that case the French narratives tampered with Memory.

Here is an edition of Historama published in August 1977, with an article dedicated to the Tulle's Tragedy. One can read (**p.39, col.A**): *"Some corpses lost their boots, teared off by some shrews who were infamously insulting the dead bodies. Brushed off, they went away to attack the wounded, and Bourdelle, felt the need to puke in discovering that many of the dead ones*

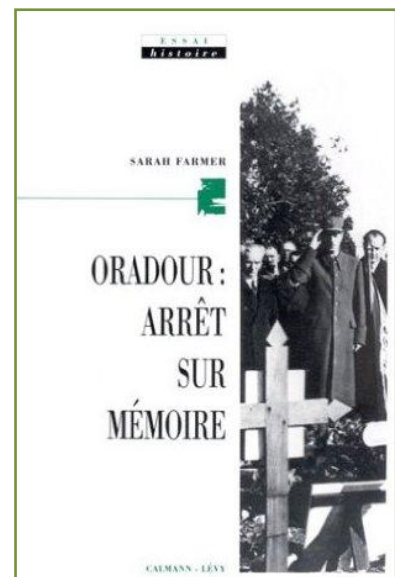
had their faces soiled with spits. 'All cities have their dregs', he thought." Thus, we learned that in Tulle, some furies, who insulted the dead and spited at them, attacked the wounded. Meaning: defenseless persons. Further (p.40), a dialog, revealed that 10 Germans who surrendered were shot despite all war conventions. In such a context the bestial assassination of 40 German soldiers, who simply surrendered didn't appear impossible anymore, and it's certainly what thought some publishers.

Three years later, an article sensibly similar appeared in a magazine called "*Les années 40 [the 40s]*" but, some changes had been made, the passage with the furies became (p.1836): "*Some of these corpses had lost their boots, teared off by some shrews who were insulting the dead. 'All the cities have their dregs', thought Bourdelle, to whom this scene made him feel like vomiting. Many German bodies had the face soiled with spits, and the young lawyer was comforted in sawing compassionate French, coming closer in carrying laundries which they lied on the bloodless faces.*" We can see, the passage about the dregs who were attacking the wounded had disappeared, to be replaced by another passage staging, "*compassionate French*". And for the dialog about the 10 Germans summarily executed, it had also disappeared without being replaced by anything else. (p.1837) ↗



This treatment of Tulle's story is representative of the ambient lie. Because when one tells the truth one doesn't manipulate the text to suppress the embarrassing details. Consequently, to speak of Tulle as a German attack is beyond all bad faith. In that case, these are the Resistants who attacked first and who, according to all probability, engaged in exaction on the Germans. The Germans for their part, reacted as any occupying army would have done. They riposted and exerted retaliations, when they observed war crime committed by the Resistance on some of their own. Of course, these retaliations probably hit innocents, but it's what happen when civilians choose to take the arms to join the fights. The occupying army retaliates, and these retaliations fatally hit innocents.

In her book which can't be suspected of revisionism, the American academic, Sarah Farmer, had the honesty to write (p.64): "*Mouleydier, La Bresse, Maillé et Dortan, present elements retained in Oradour's Tragedy narrative: women and children's death; the village's destruction by fire; the church's profanation. In each case, struggles between Germans and Resistants took place.*" It can't be said more clearly. The Germans didn't hit randomly, with pleasure, or because they would have been some barbarians, they riposted to Resistants attacks and, in some cases, the retaliations were really severe, leading to the death of innocents. →



Once again, this has to be placed into context. Since June 6th, Allied armies swept across Normandy's coast with, their planes armada, their army, and their profusion of material. In such conditions, the Germans couldn't allow themselves of being strike on the back by Resistants coming out from nowhere! Any occupied army would have reacted in the same way. The prime responsibility is not assignable to the "Nazis", but to the Allied.

In her book already quoted, Sarah Farmer has the honesty to recall that (p.56), on General Eisenhower's decision, on June 5th 1944, the BBC gave to French Resistants the order to start sabotage operations. On June 6th finally, the General De Gaulle called: *"all the sons of France to fight the enemy by all means in their disposal."*

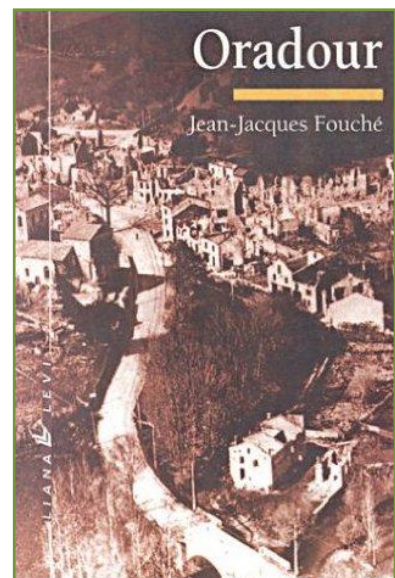
Well, in that war to the death, while during weeks, Anglo-Americans bombers, wiped off the map German cities, the Allied couldn't ignore the tragic consequences of these calls! They couldn't ignore, that German forces would react with an extreme rigor, to avoid being stroke in the back! Then yes, Mr. Valls, you are right: *"There, the wall shout, and they shout silently."* But if the walls shout, it's to denounce the deadly Allied strategy, and not the alleged *"Nazi barbarism"*. Let's continue however.

"When they entered in Oradour-sur-Glane, a peaceful little village, the 1574 inhabitants never saw any Germans yet. Thus, careless, they obey to the order of the SS division[...]"

A careless population?; Obeying the order of regrouping on the village's main place?; Allow me to rectify! I add that my rectification won't refers itself to deniers literature, because I wouldn't like to impose such unbearable books to you...

So, I will refer myself, to the book written by the creator of the Oradour's Memory Center himself: Jean-Jacques Fouché, On page 133, he quotes the testimony of one survivor of the tragedy: Hubert Dessourteaux, where we can learn that even if the *"attitude of the Waffen SS didn't give any apprehension, the population left the place and closed the metallic shutters of their stores..."* Well, we can't really say that this is the normal reaction of a careless population. →

Further (p.142), Jean-Jacques Fouché adds that: *"Numerous inhabitants tried to flee or hide."* *"Between 130 to 150 persons"*, he precises. Anyhow, this is a lot for a careless population...



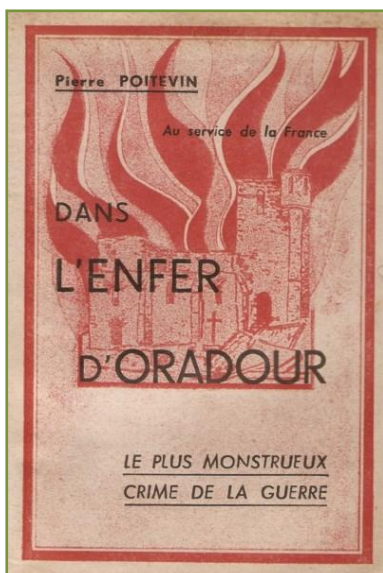
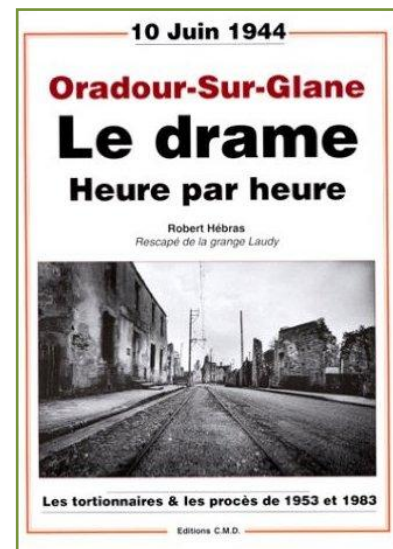
And it's not over. After regrouping the population, the Waffen SS separated men from women and children. The population was a little bit anxious, it's understandable, but, what did the survivor Marcel Dartoux say, still quoted by Jean-Jacques Fouché? (p.142) *"Heartbreaking farewell's scenes took place."* A population leaving the place once the Waffen SS arrived; storekeepers closing their shutters; numerous people trying to flee or hide; heartbreaking

farewell scenes; and they want us to believe that it was a careless population?! It's really mocking the all world?! I demonstrated it in another video, Oradour wasn't a peaceful village. It was a local headquarter of the Resistance, a rear base where was stocked ammunition, not only in the houses, but also in the attic, and under the sacristy of the church. Let's continue.

"Separated from women and children, the men were brought into barns like this one, among them, Robert Hébras: 'At one point a soldier checked our group, and when he arrived to our height, where we were sat, he gestured us to, to... he gestured at us, and we got up. And by the time he came back to the barns entry, a detonation in the... a detonation occurred in the village. It's the shooting signal...' Robert Hébras was hit and fell on the floor, under a mass of bodies. "

Aah... this famous detonation that would have marked the start of men's massacre. Do you know Mr. Valls, that according to Jean-Jacques Fouché, this would just have been a simple gun shot? But, as a soldier told me, on the operation field; or even, by accident; a gun shot can be fired at any time, thus, nobody gives a signal by shooting with a gun.

Moreover, in his brochure published in 1992, Robert Hébras affirmed (p.21): that the signal would have been given by the explosion of a grenade. It was a little bit more coherent. But let's go back even further in the time. →



← By early 1944, Sir Hébras' statement, was published by Pierre Poitevin, one can read (p.202): *"Then I heard a violent detonation coming from the village's center, it was like the explosion of a bomb."* At the time *"the witness"* added that shortly before the explosion, an Alsatian said that: *"the Waffen SS received the order to arm their machine guns."*

This detail disappeared later, simply because it was false. Then why such adding? Well, because in 1944, nobody thought that someone could hide the fact that the massacre started, after a strong explosion that many people heard by the way. But, this explosion, was the one which occurred in the church, when the ammunition clandestine depot suddenly exploded. I've already explained this elsewhere, thus I won't do it again. Anyway, to hide this reality and make people believe in a signal agreed by the SS, Robert Hébras invented the Alsatian anecdote, telling him: *"I heard they ordered the SS to arm their machine guns."*

But then however, the official thesis denied that strong explosion. Thus, Robert Hébras joined the movement, and talked about a grenade explosion (p.21), making the Alsatian anecdote

useless, hence its disappearance. But that wasn't enough yet. It was necessary to make disappeared any allusion to an explosion. That's why 9 years later, J-J. Fouché, spoke about a simple gun shot. Then, who are the real History falsifiers?

However I repeat it, in Oradour, the lie is so inaccurate that the truth, even whispered, unleashes the panic in Memory's Keeper ranks! Despite of this, or maybe, because of this, the youth of France and Navarre are recruited in the name of this sacrosanct: *Memory's Duty*.

By the way Mr Valls, what is hidden behind this *Memory's Duty*? Well, to find out, one only needs to listen to what you said yesterday in Oradour:



"Because Oradour, is also a warning, to struggle and never leave any death ideologies prospering. We know it well; we saw them too much; we heard them: they didn't disappear. They are here, they roam, they enroll, they pushed individuals, sometimes very young, to enlist themselves; to take the weapons, to strike blindly, to kill. The fanaticisms, the radicalisms, always have their leaders, their doctrines which call to sow terror with no consideration for human life or civilian populations. So it belongs to us democracies; It belongs to France to cede at nothing. To leave no breach, and act with the strongest determination. Here and everywhere else, in Europe and in the world."

I thank you a lot Mr Valls for your frankness, because you just confirmed, in very clear terms, that this *Memory's Duty* is nothing more than a weapon serving an ideology; the democratic ideology. The *Memory* that you are imposing through National Education means, contributes to the youths enlistment under the republican flag. Personally, I don't blame you or any of your accomplices, it's fair enough; any political regime implements what is needed to enlist young generations. Therein, the republican regime is no different from any other regimes. It has its accredited historians, defending, a politically correctness vision of the facts and it erects a silent wall around the dissonant voices.

But, you have to be coherent with yourself. If you are using the *Memory* to political ends, then you can't blame me to denounce your historical lies to political ends also. You can't blame me to sustain another story to defend a political regime which is not yours. For years now, I hear

the following argument: "Ah! Revisionists thesis don't need to be taken into consideration, because they are here to serve an ideology." Well, this argument Mr Valls, I turn it back against you. Historically correctness thesis don't need to be taken into consideration, because they're here to serve an ideology, in the name of *Memory's Duty*.

Oh! But I already hear the answer you're going to make: "The historians on which we based ourselves are objective, while you, Reynouard, your researches are dictated by ideology." Sorry Mr Valls, but I note that the first brochures dealing with Oradour's tragedy, appeared in Resistant circles. →



The authors didn't make any mystery about it. Because they published in the National Front; -at the time it was a group of resistant communists- or under the patronage of the National Liberation Movement; and as for the author of the first synthetic book on the issue, it was a Resistant who didn't make any mystery about it either.

Afterwards, the accredited historians only retook the thesis constructed in 1944. Read their book Mr Valls! And you'll see that on the tragedy itself they didn't bring anything new, absolutely nothing. They carefully stay in the beaten tracks.

Briefly, you have to admit that the Oradour's story came out from Resistant circles. It means from furiously anti-Nazis brains. But, if an anti-Nazi can be objective on Oradour's subject, then why a National- Socialist couldn't? And if an anti-nazi can use the tragedy of Oradour to denounce death's ideologies, then why a National-Socialist, couldn't invoke a contrary thesis, to denounce what he thought to be: death's ideologies?

Once again, I don't blame you to act like this, what I'm really reproaching you, it's authorizing yourself what you forbid to your adversaries. When you're enrolling history to make it serves democracy interests, you find this perfectly normal; but when in our side, we're facing you with the same weapons, by invoking our history, with our convictions, you reprobate our way to act, by affirming that, above all, we are ideologists...

The truth is Mr Valls, what you fear the most, is an equal fight. That's why you adopt different rules, depending on whether camps are involved. For now, the masses are dupe because they want to, but one day will come where your filthy manners will appear in broad daylight. That day, you and your regime will be swept off.

Good evening Mr Valls and, good evening to all of you.